BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$1 50	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$4 00
" " 2 "	3 00	" " 6 "	6 00
One year			10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JULY.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
12. Sunday—Moon 26 days old	4 5a	7 8
13. Monday	4 53	7 7
14. Tuesday	4 53	7 7
15. Wednesday—New Moon 5 h. 26 m	4 53	7 7
16. Thursday	4 54	7 6
17. Friday—Days' length 14 h. 12 m	4 54	7 6
18. Saturday—Bat. Bull Run, 1861	4 55	7 5

New Moon on Wednesday, July 15. Clear days may then be expected.

☞ *Observations on Weather and Crops.*—For the past 25 days it has been hot and sultry, with low *dewpoint*, and rain throughout N. C. almost uninteruptedly once or twice every twenty-four hours. Waters high, but no unusual high freshet anywhere. Some wheat washed away in low grounds. Harvest over and grain uninjured except in some places by neglect. Bountiful yield and free from disease. Corn and Sorghum growing off finely—quantity large. Cotton and Tobacco, quantity small, grassy but healthy. Fruit of all kinds scarce, except in extreme west counties.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, July 9.—The enemy are still advancing slowly and shelling our cavalry. They are now within four miles of our works. There will probably be no engagement before morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 9.—A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, three miles off. The Yankees are moving up slowly but steadily. Warm work looked for to-day.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 10.—An attack has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy are evidently in force.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 10.—Heavy skirmishing continues at Clinton. The enemy are slowly making around our left. The attack may not become general before morning, though the enemy's troops are still pressing forward.—But few men lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water as all cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. Thermometer 92.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 10.—There is heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing going on. The enemy in shelling the city killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement yet. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and if the enemy make a general attack we will whip them certain. Every man is at his post.

[SIXTH DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, July 10.—Artillery fire ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are blazing away. Our loss to-day will not exceed fifty.

Casualties of the Gettysburg Battle, &c.

RICHMOND, July 12.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Winchester on the 8th says, that in Gen. Joe Davis' Brigade every field officer was wounded. Gen. Hood was wounded in the arm by the fragment of a shell, but the arm will be saved. Gen. Trimble lost the leg wounded in a previous battle. The following embraces a partial list of casualties: Col. V. D. Groner, 61st Va.; Adjt. Campell, 48th Miss.; Col. Miller, 42nd Miss.; Lt. Col. Smith, 55th N. C.; Col. Edmondson, 38th Va.; Col. DeSaussure, S. C., and Col. Jones, 20th Ga., are reported killed. Col. Thomas, 8th Ga., wounded; Col. Jack Brown, 59th Ga., shot through both legs; Col. Kennedy, S. C.; Lt. Col. Whittle, 38th Va.; Col. Thomas Griffin, 18th Miss.; Col. Holder, 17th Miss.; Col. McEllroy, 13th Miss. and Col. Garritt, 19th Va., are reported wounded. Lt. Col. Fleagan, 15th Ala.; leg amputated. Col. Lightfoot and Maj. Culver, 6th Ala., and Col. Humphrey and Maj. Blair, 2nd Miss., are reported missing. The writer says the disadvantage of our position at Gettysburg may be understood by saying that it was decidedly worse than the position of the hostile forces at the first battle of Fredericksburg, reversed. Our loss has dwindled down astonishingly from the first reports. Most of the wounds are in the hand, arm and leg. It is reported that Meade's army is concentrating near Washington.

The Yankees Repulsed at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Firing on both sides ceased at half past six o'clock. The principal fighting has been with battery Wagner, on Morris Island. Four Moniters were engaged from five to two. Tug boats supplied them with ammunition and they renewed the attack at three. The infantry fighting was also severe. The Yankees made two assaults on battery Wagner and were repulsed. Our casualties are about one hundred and fifty, killed wounded and missing, including three officers killed—Capt. Yaskell, Cheves and Lieut. Bee. It is supposed the attack will be renewed to-morrow.

Stephen's Mission to Fortress Monroe.

RICHMOND, July 11.—Correspondence explanatory of Stephens' mission shows that he went to Fortress Monroe as Military Commissioner, to obtain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war hereafter according to the usages of civilized nations. After waiting two days, Stephens was informed that the proposition for a conference was inadmissable; he therefore returned to this city.

No news this morning.

Another on to Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 12.—We have reports this morning of another "on to Richmond" by way of James river. Two Monitors, three wooden gunboats, and several Transports, with about five thousand troops, are said to have passed Sandy Point yesterday. No other news.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 11.—No news to-day from Maryland. All quiet here.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal, if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 8-tf

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863. NO. 209.

THE CAPTURE OF BRASHIER CITY, LA.—The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes, June 26, as follows:

I am sorry I am so circumstanced, in consequence of our having been cut off from communication with Brashier City, that I am not able to give you the full particulars of the capture of that important place by the rebels. From refugees who arrived in camp today, I learn the following details: On Tuesday last, at four o'clock, a. m., not unexpectedly as was stated, a small force of rebels made their appearance at Berwick City, immediately opposite Brashear City, and opened fire on our encampment at that place from two small pieces of artillery. The attention of our gunners at Fort Buchanan was drawn to them, and after a few shots they were apparently dispersed.—This, it appears, was a ruse on the part of the enemy for scarcely had our soldiers been placed in position to resist an advance of the rebels from that place when they were suddenly suprised by a large force of the enemy, which had, during the night, crossed Lake Palourde, and come up in their rear. The rebels entered the town, and our men surrendered, I am very credibly informed, without making any very determined resistance. Our loss on this occasion was nearly 1,000 men, including a camp of about 600 convalescent soldiers. But this was not the worst part of the business. The rebels, by the capture of our force, gained possession of Fort Buchanan and Fort Shene, and another smaller earthworth further down the bay. On these fortifications were mounted eighteen or twenty guns of heavy calibre, several of which were there finest rifle pieces we had in this department.

Some of the pieces we lost were those recently taken from Camp Parapet, others raised from the steamer Hinsman, that sank in the bay last March. Altogether this is one of the severest blows the rebels have dealt us in this part of the country. In military circles Brashear City is considered a place of great importance. The fortifications at this place command Berwick Bay, the Atchafalaya, and in fact all navigation from the Gulf to the Attakapas country. The rebel force we encountered was under the command of Magruder, and is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. The rebels in taking Brashear City captured quite an amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores, as well as considerable ammunition. The enemy also came in possession of the personal baggage of many of our officers and men who had left Brashear City on their rapid approach to Opelousas, Alexandria and Port Hudson.

WRITING INK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW MANUFACTURING a superior article of fine

BLACK WRITING INK.

This Ink is made from an English recipe, and is remarkable for its fluidity, brilliancy and permanency of color. It is entirely free from dregs or sediment and will not mold or thicken. Every bottle being tried before repacking, it is warranted in every respect. It is decidedly superior to any Inks now offered for sale.

The following are some of the commendatory notices I have received as to the quality of the Ink:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbia, March 17, 1863.

Mr. Wm. B. Johnston—Dear Sir:—Having fairly tested the bottle of Ink which you presented me with a few days since, I feel warranted in saying, that I have never used any Ink superior to it, and with confidence recommend it to those who wish to use the best.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. R. HUNT, Secretary of State.

TREASURY NOTE OFFICE, Columbia, S C, March 16, 1863.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I thank you for your bottle of Ink. It is a good article, and has the advantage over Harrison's ink in color. Mr. DeBow, the book-keeper in the office, says that he prefers it to Harrison's, which we have been using and consider a very good article.

Very respectfully,
JOS. DANIEL POPE.

COLUMBIA, March 18, 1863,

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have been using your Ink for several days, and do not hesitate to say that it is a very superior article. I consider it equal to any, and superior to most of the Inks made in the United States. May you become a successful manufacturer in the Southern Confederacy.

Very respectfully,
B. F. DEBOW,
Disbursing Cl'k Tr. Dep't at Columbia, S. C.

BANK OF CHARLESTON, S. C., Columbia, March 12, 1863.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The bottle of Ink which you have kindly sent me has been tried by the officers of this Bank and is highly approved of. If its permanency is equal to its fluidity, I do not hesitate to pronounce it excellent.

Respectfully,
J. CHEESBOROUGH, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF COLUMBIA.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq.—Dear Sir—The bottle of Ink presented by you to the Exchange Bank is equal to, if not better than, any ever used by us, and we recommend it to the public with confidence.

RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, President.
JESSE DRAFTS, Cashier.
ALEX LAUGHLIN, Teller.
JACOB LEVIN, Bookkeeper.
JNO. S. SCOTT, Discount Clerk.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF COLUMBIA, March 1, 1863.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq. — Dear Sir: — We have tried your Ink and find that it flows freely, is of a fine brilliant color, and leaves no sediment. Hoping you may succeed in introducing it to general use,

We are very respectfully,
EDWIN J. SCOTT, Cashier.
S. OLIN TALLEY, Teller.
S. E. CAPERS, Bookkeeper.
HENRY E. SCOTT, Assistant Cashier.

This Ink is put up in quarts and pints, and may be had by the gallon, dozen or gross. Orders from dealers will be promptly attended to. Address,

W. B. JOHNSTON,
July 11-2t Columbia, S. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

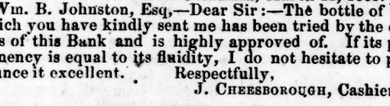
THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST RETurned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863.

W. W. VASS,
June 19—tlA Treasurer.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
March 24-tf. JOLLY & LACK.

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice.
June 17-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

CARGO SALE—DIRECT INPORTATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1863, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No 2, Granite Row, the entire cargo of

BR. STEAMSHIP "ARABIAN,"

purchased expressly for this market, and comprising articles of necessity, and which are now very scarce, and in demand, viz:

149 cerooms Muscovado Sugar
18 bbls Crushed Sugar
15 tierces Molasses
100 boxes Star Candles
25 kits Mackerel
25 " Salmon
20 boxes Hull & Sons' Brown Soap
20 boxes Extract Logwood
45 bbls Coperas
10 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
20 bbls "
5 bales Hops
18 bbls Epsom Salts
12 cases Seidlitz Powders
1 case Antimony
1 flask Quicksilver
1 case Phosphorus
4 " Spt. Ether, Nit. P. L. Opt.
14 drums Castor Oil
1 case Ether Sulph. Rect.
Gross Ess. Peppermint, gross Ess. Lemon
10 bales Dundee Bagging
2 cases Children's Fancy Hose
3 " Ladies' Gaiters
4 " Note, Letter and Cap Paper
1 " Envelopes
20 cases Matches, 27 gross each
30 prs super English Hames
3000 lbs. Sole Leather
1 case Briar Root Pipes
10 casks Ale, pints
10 " " quarts
20 casks E. I. Pale do
300 cases French Ale, quarts
105 cases Geneva Gin, quarts
10 ¾ Pipes Holland Gin
10 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy
6 ¼ casks Cognac Brandy, 3d proof
35 ¼ casks St. Croix and Jam. Rum
10 Pipes St. Croix and Jam. Rum
80 cases St. Julien Claret
50 cases Cognac Brandy
10 casks Alcohol
40 boxes English Cheese
30 Kegs Nails
300 sacks Turks Island Salt

July 10-tds

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR cash on Thursday, the 16th. inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., three houses and lots, situated on Davie street, in the eastern portion of the city. Also, one acre lot, fronting on Martin street, with two comfortable buildings on the same, each designed for a small family. Also, about 3000 feet solid lumber, 3 by 4, 150 pine poles, suitable for studs or rafters, 28 pieces 15 feet long, for sleepers or joist, 3,000 shingles, and about 2,000 laths. Also, as it stands, a lot of corn now growing. Sale on the premises.

H. KEIM.
July 10-tds Creech & Litchford, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of July, 1863. to the highest bidder, at High Point, the following property, viz: A lot in the town of High Point, 30 yards from the track of the North Carolina Railroad and 100 yards from the station. Upon the lot is a two story Brick Building 43x43—tin roof, with Engine shed; Blacksmith shops, Dwelling and Stable—a twenty horse power steam Engine with flew boilers, nearly new and in good order. The building is well adapted to manufacturing purposes of any kind; store or ware house. Also the following Machinery; 1 superior Screw Cutting Lathe, 1 Turning Lathe, 2 hand lathes; 1 Milling Lathe and Slabbing Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Boring Works; 1 Polishing Machine; 1 Circular Saw and Table; one extra Iron Planer; one Trip-Hammer; one Fan Bellows; two Blacksmiths Bellows; one Fairbank's one Platform Scales; a large lot of hafting, pullies and hangers complete; a large quantity of leather belting; Anvils; Iron, wood and hand Vices; Steel Hammers, Sledges, Tongues, Swidges; Steel dies for forging all parts Mississippi Rifle; steel Cutters for milling all parts of Lock and Gun; Stock and Dies; Screw Plates and Dies; Callipers, Pinchers, Files assorted, and all tools necessary for manufacturing and finishing Rifles:

Also the following materials: Gun Skelp Iron, Cast Steel, Block Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Copper Borax, Glue, Screws, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Grind Stones, Salt, Corn, Nails, a pair young Mules, Harness and Wagon, and many other supplies. Sale without reserve at 10 o'clock, A M.

GILLAM & MILLER.
July 3-td

Richmond Enquirer, Charlotte Bulletin, and Augusta Constitutionalist copy till day of sale and send bills to Gillam & Miller, High Point, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Pulvarised Opium, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,

L. MILLER, M. D.,
July 11-2w* Kinston, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTY AND ONE TWENTY HORSE POWer, stationary Engine—new and without boilers.
One twenty-four Horse Power Engine with boilers.
One ten Horse Power Portable Engine in good order.
One set Boiler Plate Rollers—heavy.
One set Foundry fixtures, consisting of Cupalo, Fan, Crane, Ladles, Patterns, &c.

July 11-6t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN Diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

FOR SALE.

200 BALES GOOD COTTON FOR SALE.
July 4-tf A. M. LEWIS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, THE LARGE, NEW HOTEL in the town of Louisburg, and located just East of the Court House.
July 4-tf H. HARRIS.

REWARDS.

$60 REWARD!

FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO THE recovery of my very fine black cloth Overcoat, with cape of the same material, which is attached by buttons around the neck. The coat was stolen from my negro man whilst the train was stopping at Franklinton R. and G. R. R., on Monday night, 5th inst. The cape of the coat has one button and button-hole in front for the purpose of connecting the cape. Also in the arm-pit of said coat will be found a linen patch securely sewed with the name of my brother, Martin Maddux, written in it.

Any information of the whereabouts of the coat will be left with the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C.

July 10-eod3t T. CLAY MADDUX, M. D.

$30 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for the elivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin the farm.

July 2-tf W. D. JOHNSON.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, 14th June, my red cow; the red is mixed with black, back and tail white, end of one ear cropped and a notch in the underneath side of the other. Any information will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid for her return to me in Raleigh, next door to J. J. Betts.

A. LEITCH.
July 9-1w*

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grade, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C.

July 11-tf

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.

June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863.



DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
June 29-td Secretary.

NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH IN THE TOWN OF Graham, Alamance county, N. C., on Thursday, the 16th day of July instant, the property known as Graham College. Said property consists of a Brick Building, with four large rooms, with a wooden ell containing the same number of rooms. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, containing six acres, more or less, and on the lot is a well of most excellent water.

The property, with some improvement, can be made the most desirable private residence in the town.

By order of the Executive Board:

July 4-10t E. W. BEALE, Secretary.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fertes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE IS WANTED AS A Substitute. Address BOX 320, P. O., Raleigh, N. C.

July 7-6t*

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans.
June 27-1m

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
March 19-tf JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE
WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Tf

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor:
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
July 11-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each, and send bill to Executive Office.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by

A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$10 00
" " Six months' - -		6 00
" " Three months -		4 00
" " Two months -		3 00
" " One month - -		1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

We are neither a prophet or the son of a prophet, but we do not believe that Lee's army has been beaten in Pennsyivania, but that he has been as successful as he expected up to date and predict that he will carry out his purposes before leaving the soil of the *loyal States*. That Lee would have inaugurated an invasion of the enemy's territory on so large a scale merely to fall back before Meade's army permanently, on their first meeting, is an idea we do not for a moment entertain. Lee has no doubt fallen back to Hagerstown, but with the lights before us we have no doubt of the fact that he fell back for the purpose of protecting and establishing his line of communication with his base of supplies, and that he intends yet to deal a crushing blow on the Yankee army around Washington or Baltimore.

The Yankees are jubilant over what they call a victory at Gettysburg, but we have it in a late press dispatch that Meade is concentrating his forces around Washington. Who ever heard of a victorious army "advancing backwards" and placing itself behind its last line of defence. We think that although Lee failed to carry the heights at Gettysburg, he inflicted severe punishment on the Yankee army and its impromptu recruits, and fell back for the reasons above indicated and merely to rally and organize his forces preparatory to giving a final death blow to the "finest army the world ever saw." The invasion up to Gettysburg without a fight was a victory in itself, and has been of substantial benefit to us as the amount of captured stores, contrabands, arms, ammunition, &c., already safe in our hands will abundantly show. We repeat we do not believe that Lee's army has been whipped or demoralized. The verb, being whipped, is not known in the vocabulary of the army of Northern Virginia. The news from Virginia comes in very slowly and we will hardly get the whole truth till we have it directly from Gen Lee. When we hear from him that "God has blessed our arms with another victory, &c., or *vice versa*, we will believe it and we are inclined to wait for his dispatches before forming a decided opinion either way.

We will no doubt hear more before going to press, if so, it will be found under our telegraphic head.

We learn that last week an old lady was brought to this city by the Fayetteville stage on her way to see her two sons in the army, and that the driver charged her two dollars, (after paying $15 for her passage from Fayetteville here,) to carry her to the depot, in default of paying which she missed the connection and had to lie over here. Contractors should see to it that such heartless drivers be made to try the war a while or put a curb on their avariciousness.

WRITING INK.—We invite attention to the advertisement of W. B. Johnston, Columbia, offering for sale a superior article of writing ink, and also that of J. E. Britton of Charlotte, who is engaged in the manufacture of the same. Both of these gentlemen manufacture a good article of writing ink.

We received no Richmond papers on yesterday, the mail having failed to connect at Weldon. This accounts for the paucity of late news in detail in to-day's issue.

New Orleans--Sensation Reports.

We do not believe that New Orleans has been taken by the Confederates or that it is going to be, but then we belong to that class of incredulous mortals that discredit most of the war news we get from the West. The Jackson *Mississippian*, on the 5th, immediately before announcing the great disaster at Vicksburg, regales the public with the following sensational items concerning a march on New Orleans. We give it for what it is worth and ask our readers to remember the forty thousand prisoners that didn't come up:

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday evening, by Gen. Johnston to the following effect:

The Confederate cavalry had succeeded in capturing Algiers. Gens Taylor and Magruder had taken Kenner, the depot ten miles above New Orleans, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, with the batteries, embracing fifty siege guns, which commanded the strip of land between the river and the marsh which surrounds Lake Pontchatrain.

Passengers arriving at Pontchatoula say that firing was heard in the direction of New Orleans later in the day.

It is probable our forces met with another line of breast works in the vicinity of Carrollton, which would account for the firing after they had captured the batteries at Kenner.

If these reports be true, the fifty captured siege guns can be planted behind the levees and the low stage of the water will give us the plunging shot upon the enemy, and the river can be thoroughly commanded; and if the Chinese fleet, about which so much has been said and written, opportunely comes up from below New Orleans, all the Yankee forces in that city must fall into our hands without a blow. We have strong hopes that New Orleans will soon be ours again, and Banks' army also.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG!

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT!

GEN. LEE FALLS BACK IN GOOD ORDER TO HAGERSTOWN!!

TEN THOUSAND YANKEES CAPTURED!!

Don't Mean to Evacuate Maryland, &c.!

The *Dispatch* of Friday has the following account of the late operations in Pennsylvania and Maryland:

A wounded officer of Wright's brigade, who arrived here yesterday evening, gives some highly interesting particulars of the battles of Gettysburg, which entirely changes the face of the news published from Northern sources. He left Gettysburg at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. From his statement we gather the following particulars:

In the fight of Wednesday and Thursday we whipped the enemy badly. On Friday the fight again commenced, being chiefly done by our centre, which was composed of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps. Neither the right nor left wing was seriously engaged. We drove the enemy back five miles to the heights, which he had fortified. In driving them this five miles we broke through two of their lines of battle formed to receive the onset of our troops, and finally charged to the heights. Here our men were ordered to charge the heights, and the order being executed resulted in our repulse.

On Friday night our wagon trains werre ordered to fall back, and commenced going to the rear. It is supposed that our army fell back from want of provisions. There was no scarcity of ammunition, for there were many trains of ordnance out of which not a single cartridge or shell had been taken. Some of them were attacked by the enemy, but Imboden's cavalry successfully drove them off. Those of our men who were slightly wounded and could walk were sent off Saturday about noon. Those who were severely wounded were left in hospitals near the battle-field.

In the fights of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Gen. Lee took about 10,000 prisoners, who were promptly sent to the rear, and who, our informant thinks, will reach Virginia safely. During the same time we lost about 4,000 prisoners and about 11,000 killed and wounded—making our loss 15,000 in all. The battle was the most furious that has taken place in this country, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must exceed ours. In the charge upon them which drove them five miles, their loss, while flying before our troops, was enormous. Wright's brigade suffered severely. One of the regiments which went into action with a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and five or six Captains, came out in charge of a 2nd Lieut., the ranking officers having been either killed or wounded.

Our informant says that our army fell back with the greatest deliberation and order—to use his expression—"splendidly." There was no demoralization.—None of the officers have any idea that General Lee intends to recross the Potomac, nor has that intention been even hinted at by the officers commanding corps. It was generally and distinctly understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining provisions through so long a line of communication as that from Gettysburg to Williamsport, and no one in the army believed that it was intended to evacuate Maryland. The men were in good spirits, and ready for another fight with the enemy.

The Potomac, when our informant crossed, was very high. It is proper to state that the officer from whom the above information was obtained was a very intelligent, cool and deliberate person, and one not likely to exaggerate any fact which he might have learned.

We last night conversed with two wounded soldiers of Pickett's division, who left Gettysburg at 12 o'clock on Saturday. They report that Pickett's division was with Longstreet in the centre, on Friday, and participated in the charge upon the heights. The charge resulted in a repulse, but nothing else. The enemy did not leave his fortified heights to try a battle in the field again that day. Our two informants, who were wounded, went back to their tents on the same ground they had occupied the night before, and the next day at noon were sent off to Martinsburg.—They report the loss in the division as very heavy. The 1st Virginia, in Kemper's brigade, and the 14th Virginia, in Armistead's brigade, suffered heavily.—Col. J. Gregory Hodges, of the latter regiment, one of the best and bravest officers of the army, was reported by our informant to be killed or severely wounded. The 53d Virginia, also in Armistead's brigade, suffered heavily. The Captains of companies H and K (names not recollected) are reported killed. They say that in the falling back of our army there was no straggling, and that it was done in excellent order. Skirmishing was going on when they left at noon Saturday.

We were informed in an authentic quarter late last night, that a gentleman had arrived in Richmond from Washington yesterday evening, who left the latter city on Sunday night. He reports that the news received there up to that time was decidedly unfavorable to the Federal arms, and that a deep and manifest feeling of despondency pervaded the whole community in consequence of the intelligence. Efforts were made to prevent the information received by the authorities from going to the public. Little confidence was felt in the ability of Meade's army to prevent Lee's advance on that city when he should attempt it, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of the city. No securiety was felt against its fall.

It was rumored during the afternoon of yesterday that a dispatch had been received by the President from General Lee, stating that his army, in good order, had fallen back to Hagerstown. We inquired of the President of the truth of this report, and were assured that no such dispatch had been received by him. It is stated, however, that a dispatch was received, (by whom we could not learn,) from the commandant of the Post at Martinsburg, stating that the army had reached Hagerstown, with a large number of prisoners, and that our forces were entrenching themselves on the hills around the town.

A gentleman who lived all the early part of his life in Gettysburg makes the following statement, from which it will be seen how difficult it is to surround or cut off Gen. Lee:

"Gettysburg lies Northeast of Baltimore 52 miles, 80 from Washington on the road through Frederick, which is Southeast from it a distance of 32 miles.—There is a chain of mountains lying on the West of and within 8 miles of Gettysburg on the West, extending South through Frederick county. If General Lee fell back towards the Potomac he had the advantage of these mountains, as a pursuing army would have to go around them southward through Frederick, else be exposed to the narrow passes of these mountains."

The *Examiner* of the same date says:

The account of the Baltimore *American* of the defeat, demoralization and flight of General Lee's army on Friday last, published yesterday evening in newspaper extras, had, such is the force of elaborate, brazen lying, the effect of seriously depressing the spirits of the mass of the people. With capitulation at Vicksburg and all this uncontradictory story of overwhelming disaster in Pennsylvania, many believed that the darkest hour of the Confederacy had come. Those, however, who knew well the army of Virginia, and at the same time had studied attentively since the beginning of the war, the Yankee newspaper style of getting up victories for themselves and defeats for us, experience not a moment's uneasiness or despondency. Like the Dutch corps at Gettysburg, we "remembered Chancellorsville"—we recollected and were comforted thereby, that after Hooker's army had barely escaped annihilation upon that field, Hooker manufactured upon paper a glorious victory, and had medals struck in commemoration of the same and presented to the broken winded soldiers who, it was asserted, had achieved the imaginary triumph. Still the "extras" were abroad, and we had nothing wherewith to stamp their contents as falsehoods. Thus they were flying, if not on the wings of the wind, what was really equivalent, on the heels of fifty ragged urchins, permeating every public and private place in the city, uncontradicted. This was very disagreeable. And it was only at a late hour in the evening that anything could be obtained, giving the lie to the monstrous romance of the Baltimore *American*. The Central train from Staunton arrived at five o'clock, P. M., bringing several soldiers who were wounded at Gettysburg. One of these, who says he left Gttttysburg on Saturday at noon, reports up to that time our army met with no defeat. There was no demoralization is exting in our ranks, but on the contrary, the men were as confident as ever; nor was there any evidences of a hasty retreat being about to be made. Our trains were in motion towards Hagerstown, but at a liesurely pace. We had taken thirteen thousand prisoners who were being escorted towards Williamsport.

Late in the evening it became publicly known that there had been received at the war office an official dispatch from the commandant of the post at Martinsburg, stating that General Lee was at Hagerstown with his army in fine order and condition. This dispated the gloom of the general public, but there were many who still persisted in blieving the worst, and being miserable. They insisted that General Lee had exhaused his ammunition, and the Potomac being too high to be forded, he must inevitably be hemmed in and cut to pieces or captured; that even though he had ammunition and could keep the enemy at bay, he must perish, &c., &c.

Last night the President received a dispatch from the commandant of the post at Martinsburg, which was in the highest degree cheering. It stated that General Lee had been victorious in every engagement with the enemy, and had fallen back to Hagerstown simply that he might put across the Potomac his wounded and prisoners, both of whom were numerous.

A gentleman reached here last night, who left Washington city on Sunday night. He says the Yankees were much dejected and the secessionists jubilant, in consequence of the result of the battles at Gettysburg, the former admitting that Lee had beaten Meade in every fight.

In addition to all that has been mentioned, we may add that the movements of the late army of the Pamunkey leave no doubts as to the light in which the Yankee Government views the recent military events in Pennsylvania. Keys and every mother's son of his marauders have been recalled from Eastern Virginia to Washington. Had Meade been successful in his operations against Lee, the army of the Pamunkey would now be thundering at the gates of Richmond in earnest.

FROM TENNESSEE!

The following is from the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 8th.

That the commander-in-chief of the army, as well as the army itself, has learned a useful lesson from the campaign in Kentucky and the battle of Murfreesboro, seems to be the general opinion. Throughout the operations, which closed with the crossing of the Tennessee river, we got every now and then a glimpse of practical good sense derived from experience. It may be that the smoke of battle obscured the better points of those former events, and that the absence of the confusion, necessarily attending a great conflict, accounts for a certain degree of coherence now made visible. But, be the cause what it may, the performance just ended requires less and simpler explanation, and when understood, will provoke less censure from the army, the people, and the universal mouth-piece of both, the press.

The inactive possession of Middle Tennessee creatad the necessaty for a military impossibility. That was the successful defence of a base line, extending for more than sixteen miles, from a point to the left of Shelbyville to Hoover's Gap. This line was selected with good judgment, and had undoubtedly many strong features. One of these was Hoover's Gap. Other points were equally so. But we are constantly reminded that no position can be strictly called impregnable; and especially so, when the enemy is enabled to club his forces and move upon some unexpectant quarter—to be determined by him—along a line of sixteen miles, guarded by an inadequate body of men. Thus we lost Hoover's gap and our line was broken. If it had not been broken at that particular place, it must by the nature of the case, have given way somewhere else; and Rosecrans once in our rear, a retrograde to Tullahoma became a military *sine qua non*.

Tullahoma, of itself, is not very desirable as a point of defence. Its advantages are entirely for action. Its central connection with the chief routes which lead over the mountains makes it available for an army sufficiently large to operate upon an extensive scale. But it may be flanked in several directions, and was flanked by the road to Hillsboro. Had we had a force able to meet Rosecrans singly, or simultaneously upon either wing, it is likely that we would have driven him back. But without this, exactly the same movement as the withdrawal from the Shelbyville line, was again enjoined. Two days of waiting failed to engage the enemy at Tullahoma, and Decherd became the next expedient.

Here again we failed to be attacked. Rosecrans did not cross Elk river. It was probably his design to distract our attention in front, while he sent away the mass of his men to cross into East Tennessee by Sparta, Kingston, &c. Gen. Bragg perceived this immediately, and withdrew to Bridgeport. Middle Tennessee thus already gone, and its advantages lost, the eastern portion of the State, and the mountain and river defences to the States below, were presented at once both as a source and resource. A movement upon these was adopted. It was accomplished with greater success than one at a distance would be led to suppose. Our losses during the entire operations was comparatively small, and we enter our new position conscious of a happy escape from many perils of circumstances, and of a base as nearly impregnable as nature can devise for the sons of Mars.

The Tennessee river is a mighty stream, and the mountains which range along its banks are powerful barricades to the land within. That land embraces the productive region of the South; Georgia, a portion of Alabama and East Tennessee. It is intersected by railroad lines of vast importance. In a word it is the storehouse of the Confederacy, and will be necessarily defended. East Tennessee being one great tissue of national defences, therefore occupies the position of a fortification to everything encircled by its hills and streams, and is consequently not to be abandoned. If the enemy continue to advance it will be, as he knows full well, at his own peril. We desire nothing better.

In our opinion, however, he will not advance. He has achieved already more than he anticipated, and we fear will turn his attention to the defenceless Middle Tennessee, where women and children may now be persecuted at pleasure. The risk of farther progress is more than he will be willing to incur.

RESPECTING PRIVATE PROPERTY.

On this subject the *Examiner* says:

The supplies necessary for our forces in Pennsylvania, have been taken with all the forms and ceremonies of the most refined and civilized warfare. The Dutch are protected by "general orders" against the pillage of their green apples and cabbage. The people who knew that they deserved, and therefore expected to be assailed with fire and sword have been "amazed at our leniency." We have given receipts for horses, mules and cattle, and paid the market price for their supplies. The Yankees expected, and should have been paid in their own coin. Just retaliation for the most hideous outrages ever inflicted upon a civilized people has been forbidden, and the lifting of a hen or the abstraction of an onion or cabbage from a Dutchman's garden has been denounced by our Generals as a crime. For the edification of our military authorities, we invite their attention to a single illustration of the effect of all our christian forbearance upon the "Pennsylvania regiments," who have, for the last week, been desolating the neighboring county of King William. Within twenty miles of Richmond, since the battles in Pennsylvania commenced, there have been committed in King William atrocities, which call in trumpet notes for retaliation, prompt and severe. As yet, we have heard of but one desolated and sacked plantation in King William, but the truth of the following statement can be implicitly relied on, and many such pictures can be painted as incentives to our soldiery, to "respect the private property of the enemy" in Pennsylvania.

The Rev. William Spotswood Fontaine, a clergyman of intelligence and education, was a few days ago, the owner of one of the largest and handsomest country houses in King William. His gardens, ornamental grounds and orchards were of unusual extent and beauty, and the lovely aspect of his place was calculated to disarm the enmity of fiends. His residence was unfortunately situated near the highway over which the forces of Gen. Dix marched, when *en route* for the upper part of King William. His plantation was the place of encampment, for several days, of the Yankee army. Mr. Fontaine was absent from King William when the enemy were upon his plantation, but his wife and daughters, who were at the mercy of the enemy, endeavored, by yielding to their demands for food, to prevent wanton destruction. Thousands of hungry, clamorous, brutal wretches soon devoured all the stores and household supplies. The family was at last left without food, but the ferocious demands of the enemy increased, and for two days these accomplished ladies were forced to endure the rudeness and coarse insults of the Yankees.

They shot the sheep, hogs, cows, oxen, and fowls, and destroyed crops, agricultural implements, stable and barns, of this unoffending clergyman. They laid waste his gardens, orchards, and ornamental grounds, but for a short time respected his dwelling house. At last, however, they surrounded his house, yelling, cursing and blaspheming, a number of runaway negroes uniting with the Yankee soldiers. They demanded food and threatened the destruction of the house if the starving ladies did not furnish it. This they did whilst they were roasting the sheep and calves which they had slaughtered. Mrs. Fontaine told them that she had no more food, as they had devoured all. With brutal and profane language, they then commenced the sacking of the house, the affrighted ladies having fled for protection, without change of clothing, to a neighbors. In a few hours they completely sacked and gutted the house. All of the costly furniture was broken to pieces with axes, and the fragments piled in the rooms. The window curtains, carpets and mattings, were torn to pieces; and family portroits were torn to shreds; marble slabs were pounded to atoms with hammers. A well selected and most valuable library of three thousand volumns were torn to pieces and scattered over the grounds.

Hundreds of Yankee soldiers probed the gardens and yard with their bayonets for concealed valuables until they found all the china, glass ware, and many other costly things, all of which they stole or destroyed. The wardrobes, presses, trunks, &c., &c., of the ladies were broken open and every article of wearing apparel stolen or torn to pieces. Nothing was spared, and, having completed the work of destruction they poured Kerosene oil on the mutilated and torn furniture and bedding. The escape of the ladies of the house alone saved them from these fiends in human shape.

The principal performers in this hideous carnival of pillage were, we learn, Pennsylvanians, and no doubt many others in King William have suffered as severely as Mr. Fontaine. Our example of leniency and mercy is utterly lost upon such wretches, and our Government will one day learn that retaliation for such outrages is a sacred duty which it owes to our people.

From the Mountains of Virginia.

[Special Correspondence.]

MOUNT JACKSON,
Shenandoah, Va.,
July 7, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir*:—The traveller who is familiar with the Valley of Virginia, will be struck with a difference between it now and in former years. It is proverbially a wheat-growing country, from Lexington and Staunton to Winchester and Harper's Ferry, and admirably adapted to it by the disintegrated limestone that pervades the soil of the entire country. This year, however, corn is the crop of much of the whole land, owing to the fact that, during the seeding time last fall, the weather was too dry to sow wheat and the people were forced to plant corn. Happy for the country, however, that this is so, since an acre of good corn will be worth two or three times its extent in wheat. The crops are growing very finely, and promise an abundant yield. No danger of starvation exists here; indeed, one is struck with the quantity of food here, in spite of invading armies. The people seem like indistructible weeds: trample them and they grow as luxuriently as ever. The Federals invade and destroy and yet, when they go, fat cows and plentiful larders make their appearance again, coming from quarters of which no one knows anything at all. Nor is this all; although trampled under feet by the unsparing invader, blockaded, insulted and oppressed, I know of no people so true, so much a unit in opposition to coercion and abolitionism as the people of this noble old valley. You hear but one sentiment, and that is, success to the Confederate Government.

To-day I passed through the region in which the immortal Jackson defeated Fremont and Shields, and it looks greener and fresher than one would have supposed such scenes to look. But the spirit of resuscitation and indomitable resistance is apparent everywhere; and it does appear to me that the people surmount trial and disaster in a way which equals ages of this world's history which are heralded as remarkable and wonderful.

For considerable distances along the old Valley Turnpike, hardly a trace of a farm fence remains. But now that Winchester is ours once more, the people are putting up temporary enclosures—and all are busy and every face wears a smile.

It would do your heart good, sir, to sit here in a door opening on the pike, and observe the living mass of men and things passing up and down the Valley. Immense droves of cattle, sheep, mules, loads of leather, clothes, muskets, sabres, cannons, lead, trains of wagons, contrabands and immovable articles, captured at Winchester and in Maryland and sent "to the rear," go up the Valley to Staunton, en route for depots of our Government, and the long wagon trains returning for other loads on the way to Winchester, make a busy little world over here. There are hardly five consecutive moments of daylight in which you do not see or hear the sound of trains passing and repassing. Now and then a trail also of Yankee prisoners is seen wending its way "on to Richmond," captured in Maryland; however. From where I am now writing I can see, on a neighboring hill slope, hundreds of cattle, pasturing, which I learn were captured in Pennsylvania, and I was told to-day that droves of cattle and sheep have been driven through, amounting to several miles in length. Not starved yet, you see.

You may hear from me again.

VIATOR.

From the Petersburg Express.]

THE NEWS FROM SUFFOLK.

Several gentlemen have arrived here from Suffolk, since its evacuation; and the train for Ivor yesterday carried down a number of refugees returning home. From those who have arrived, we learn that the last of the Yankees left on the night of the 3rd instant, the town having been occupied by them far 13 months and 20 days. When the order for evacuation was first made, it was determined to burn the town, but before they could remove, Lee entered Pennsylvania, and they feared retaliation, and the order for burning was rescinded. Persons who have visited the town since the departure of the Vandals, say they would scarcely recognize it, so altered is everything.

We learn that a few of the citizens of the town, who had become charmed with the Yankees, left with them. Among these the widow aod daughters of Joseph G. Cowper, for some years Postmaster at that place, and Mrs. Cowper was Post Mistress at the time of its evacuation by our troops in May 1862. Jordan Parr and family, Geo. W. Singleton and family, and some others of less note have gone North with them.

We append some extracts from a private letter received by a refugee in this city, dated July 4th:

"Thank God, I can now write you untrammeled, the contemptible, diabolical, rascally Yankees have at last left us. They came here on the 13th of May 1862, and left on the 3rd of July 1863. As soon as the last had left, I could not help giving a loud huzza. Our ladies last night were like birds turned out of a cage, walking up and down the street singing gay songs. We have not been allowed to walk out of an evening at all for the last six months, and you know 8 o'clock comes mighty soon in summer. Last night I took the liberty of walking as far as where Col. Whitehead used to live, but could not help thinking of the Yankees all the time. Oh, me! the destruction around about here is awful to behold; many of our people are utterly ruined—houses all destroyed and negroes all gone. What are they to do? A large majority of our people have not a single negro left—many of us have not a darkey on our lots, nor can we get them. Most of the free negroes have left.

I had very much hoped that some of the most prominent would have remained, in order that we might have had the satisfaction of hanging them. But nay, the birds have flown. Manuel Roper gave the word "forward, march," and for four or five days we had a real stampede. You never saw anything like it, old and young, men, women and children; the blind, maimed and halt, and all left, and many have died since leaving. * * * You would be amused to see M—— cooking. Yes, she cooks, washes and irons, and when her dinner is ready, she is so tired she cannot eat. My neighbors, Dr. C—— and Dr. H——, say they are so tired cutting and splitting wood and *toating* water. But I will stop writing about negroes. Let us hear from all our friends in the army. Where are they? I hope some of yon will soon come down and tell us all. Some of the more timid of our people think that the Yankees will come back again, but I do not. They got very tired of Suffolk. I say again, come down now—come to our house, we can give you some fried bacon, bread and coffee, and we will ride round town. The infernal Yankees carried off Nath'l Riddick's and Col. Whitehead's carriages, but left mine, though nearly ruined."

Our troops entered Suffolk on Monday, and their pickets extend to Capt. Cohoon's, 7 miles below Suffolk. The Yankees are encamped at Bowers Hill, seven miles from Portsmouth, and their pickets extend to Jolliff's Meeting House, 11 miles this side of Portsmouth.

It is believed that preparations are now being made for the entire evacuation of Portsmouth and Suffolk.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BALTIMORE LADIES.—A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* complains dreadfully of the "secesh" proclivities of the Catholics of Baltimore. He says:

On Sunday this venerable old man (Archbishop Kendrick), preached at the Cathedral. He was full dressed in the canonical robes of his office, his head grey with years, but his voice and manner bearing all the vigor of his early manhood. He commenced to read off the prayer, the whole congregation kneeling devoutly: "We pray thee, oh God, that thou wilt bless all those who live here on earth in sin; that thou wilt bless our holy Church; give strength and power to our holy Father, Pius IX, that he may prevail over all his enemies; and we would pray thee"—at this word up started from their knees many apparently the most devout, the silks of the ladies rustling, and their resplendent jewelry reflecting by its movement in the light from the windows, as they arose from their knees to assume a sitting posture. They knew what this phrase was about to commit them to, for they had often heard it before.

The voice of the Archbishop continued—"that thou wouldst bless the President of the United States; give him strength and wisdom to direct the affairs of the nation," etc., etc., etc. The prayer proceeded to invoke the blessing upon the Governor of Maryland, and then resumes: "We pray for the souls of the faithful departed." At this the whole congregation are again upon their knees, and so remain until the close. It is due to say that the insult thus offered was confined principally to the most aristocratic of the ladies. The humbler of the congregation and the males generally continued upon *bended* knee from beginning to end. *Whether this scene ever occurred* before, or whether, if it has, the Archbishop has ever rebuked it, is not possible for me to say. With such open and flagrant insults in public places of worship, is it any wonder that the rebels should count upon a cordial reception upon their approach to "My Maryland?"

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, July 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA are ordered to enroll all able-bodied white men between the ages of forty and forty-five years, who are subject to the Conscript Act. *Those who are exempt from* military duty by the Exemption Acts of Congress, are not to be enrolled under this order.

II. In addition to the exemptions under said act, heretofore published, are the following exempted under act of the Congress and approved April 30th, 1863:—Justices of the Peace, County Trustees, County Solicitors, Coroners, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector, Constables now in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court when the Court may request it, one County Commissioner for each County for distributing money and provisions among soldiers' families, Agents appointed under act of Legislature for any public duty, Militia Officers, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte, Counsellors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

III. The Commanding Officers of the Militia will report with the men ordered to be enrolled, at Raleigh, on or before the 1st of August.

IV. Each man ordered above will bring with him to Camp one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 13-1w

All Daily papers in the State copy one week, and other papers two weeks and forward bills to Adjutant General's Office.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 IS WANTED, FOR which a good price will be paid. Address J. S., Progress Office. July 11-1w*

SUBSTITUTES!

TWO RELIABLE MEN OVER 45 YEARS OF AGE can be had as substitutes by calling at EXCHANGE HOTEL,
July 11-2t* Raleigh, N. C.

WINDOW GLASS.

SEVERAL BOXES OF THIS INDISPENSABLE Article from 5x7 to 12x14 for sale by THOMAS CARTER.
July 11-3t